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THE Consideration of Nature, and a strict Attention to the Conduct of Divine Providence, hath led some of the ablest Writers on Physick, to agree in this Sentiment, *That those Simples are most efficacious in the Cure of Distempers, which are the natural Produce of any Country where they are applied.*

I am apt to think that this Observation may be transferred from the Animal to the Politick Body; and that it may be asserted with great Authority from Reason, that Examples drawn from their own History, have the greatest Weight with the People. Examples in general are a Kind of learned Experience, whereby Books are called in to the Assistance of the Memory; so that our Author serves himself not only of the Knowledge and Labour of Many, but of the Wisdom of remote Ages, supported by a Display of the Effects wrought by such and such Counsels. We need not therefore wonder, that this Method of Reasoning hath always had great Force, since it is plainer and more obvious than any other; seems to set Things before our Eyes, and by the Certainty of its Conclusions, abates, or rather excludes, all Apprehensions of Error. But when to the natural Weight of Examples, we join that no less natural Reverence for their Ancestors, inherent to all Nations, and by a Description of former Blessings raise a Spirit of Emulation in Posterity; when this, I say, is done by a just Discovery of Causes and Effects, and not by Rhetorical Representations, void of Support from History, Universal Consent may justly be expected to attend on Points made out by so distinct and rational a Method. A Method liable to no Objection, because every Step in the Demonstration may be separately examined, and examined by People of ordinary Understanding; who tho' they may be perplexed by Arguments, can never be deceived as to Facts.

BUT as Light is only shewn by Light, it may not be amiss to support the Authority of Examples by Examples; for if it can be shewn that wise Men have, in all Ages, consented in this Point, it will surely put it out of Dispute. When GOD himself reproved the Israelites for their Want of Faith and Obedience, and fought for their own sakes, to persuade them to a contrary Conduct, He spake to them thus: *Remember the Days of old, consider the Years of many Generations: Ask thy Father, and he will shew thee; thy Elders, and they will tell thee.* * When Speaking became a Science, and the Greeks were the greatest Proficients therein, Thucydides, the greatest Author amongst them, thus closes the Oration of Pericles persuading the Peloponnesian War: *Our Fathers, when they undertook the Medes, did from the beginning, nay, by abandoning what little they had, by Wisdom rather than Fortune, by Courage rather than Strength, both repel the Barbarian, and advance this State to the Height it is now at; of whom we ought not now to come short, but rather to revenge us by all Means upon our Enemies, and do our best to deliver the State unimpaired by us to Posterity.* † Demosthenes used the same Method, exhibiting the Actions of their Forefathers to animate the Citizens of his own Time; and shew'd the Fortitude of the Old Athenians, that he might extinguish by Shame the Diffidence of the New. In Livy and Salust the Speeches breathe the same Language, and the Example of Romans appears from thence to have been the most forcible Arguments with Romans. In our own Nation the Exploits of the Black Prince, engaged the People under Henry V. to think of the Conquest of France; when if they had turned their Eyes on any other Consideration, they would scarce have ventured on that Attempt: Yet as they were led by Example they left their own to Posterity, and by imitating the Firmness and Discipline of their Ancestors, achieved Things beyond the Reach almost of their Hopes. When, therefore, there are Disputes among a Free People, it is the safest Measure to consult Antiquity, and to enquire into the Practices of former Ages, that we may direct our

the different Degrees of Understanding amongst Mankind, but also from the different Turns of Abilities, nearly equal. But where the Mind is sincerely disposed to embrace Truth, as soon as it is perceived, these natural Differences are of no great Consequence. They contribute only to the thorough carrying the Matter, and the Resolution taken at last is the firmer; as jointed Timber is found to answer better, than if it was made of a whole Piece. But, where Integrity is wanting, and Disputes are kept up from Motives of Private Interest, rather than any Zeal for Truth, there Artificial Colouring will never be wanting; especially if a large Field be open, and considerable Corps of Common-Places are ready at hand to serve any Party that will take but the Pains to dress them in their Livery. Under such Circumstances, the more important the Controversy the greater the Danger: For either the Dispute continues till Occasion is lost; or if the Majority resolve, the Minority oppose the Execution of what they disapprove, or else they defame what they could not prevent, and console their own Disappointment, by restraining those Praises which are due to others. Now the Method laid down of trying all Things by Experience, and reasoning by Comparison between Times present and past, is, of all others, the fittest to avoid these Inconveniencies, and ought, therefore, to be preferred, where Disputes are of an old Standing, and the Parties obstinately persist in the Opinions they first embraced; especially if the Publick be at all concerned, much more if its Safety be at Stake: For there, as in nice Cases of Surgery, Consultations are rendered dangerous by their Length; and it is of equal Moment to judge soon, and to judge right; left while the Doctors are waiting Words, the Patient should lose Strength, and a good Recipe fail, where a more indifferent might have cured, if it had come in Time. In all Distempers, whether of the Body or the State, Indolence and Indifference endanger more than the Disease; and tho' it be true, that just Caution should be used before any Thing is done, yet it ought always to be remembered, that to do nothing is to do Ill, and that we can never justly Debate, unless we Resolve.

To apply all this — Several Years are now elapsed, since the Nation hath been entertained with vehement Declamations against Persons in Power on one Side, and long and various Apologies on the other. From these Disputes, I believe it will be granted by both Parties, that great Mischief have followed, and that while all have joined, in crying out the Publick, the Publick; the Publick has however suffered much. A Spirit of Lukewarmness, if I may be allowed the Expression, hath insensibly prevailed to the Prejudice both of Loyalty and Patriotism; and many under Pretence of Waiting till these Disputes were over, have quitted all Regard to national Affairs. As if while they were embarked in the same Bottom, Disputes as to a right Course, did not affect them as much as the Disputants themselves; or as if an Office of Assurance could be found, in case the Commonwealth should suffer from the Flames of Sedition. In such a Situation they ought to think of Solon's Law, which in case of Disention, required all Citizens to range themselves on one Side or other. There seems, however at present, a great Probability of inducing impartial and understanding Men, to declare for the true Interest of their Country, by deciding this Question, Whether private Bragues and public Complaints ought to influence a Prince against a Minister unconvicted of Crimes, and whose Councils are attended with Success? To examine this Question in the ordinary manner of a Political Writer, would be equally tiresome to me, and tedious to my Reader: I should be obliged to dwell on many Things of small use, to prevent Imputations of Ignorance, either as to Matter or Method, and be constrained to step frequently out of my Road, to answer Objections boldly asserted, however slenderly proved. I chuse therefore to adhere to that Form of proving I have before recommended, and having considered the English History attentively, I think I have there met with a Case, which if thoroughly explained, will afford a clear Resolution of the Question before stated, and at the same time shew, the Importance of its Solution to all Men at this Time.

THE Case I mean, is that of William Lord Bar-

leigh, Treasurer and Minister of State to Queen Elizabeth: He was a Man of great Abilities; had been employ'd in the Reigns of her Predecessors; was taken into her Service before the Crown was set on her Head; remained therein to the last Hour of his Life; was often attacked by the most powerful of the Nobility; almost continually libelled by the most Fretful among the Commons; repressed by his Friends as one of the best of Men, as well as of Ministers; deputed by his Enemies as the Mirror of Corruption, Artifice and Tyranny; suggested by some to be no Enemy to Popery; but reviled by others as a great Friend to Dissenters; supported at all Times, and against all Persons, with unshaken Steadiness by the Queen his Mistress, dying full of Years and Honours, and, as is generally thought, of Glory also.

THE Life of this Man therefore, I intend to consider, not in a summary Way, and from a Portrait drawn by the Pencil of Fancy, or my own Imagination; but from the best Lights afforded by History, and from thence laid before the Reader, as well as myself. From the Inspection of the Draught, I conceive it will appear what were the Lord Barleigh's Abilities? How he rose to the Confidence of the Queen, and how well he deserved it? Whether he maintained his Place there by a servile Compliance with her Will, by suggesting Counsels necessary in respect to the Times, tho' not profitable to his Country; or by serving at once the Crown and the People, by laying before his Sovereign such Schemes as tended to the Nation's Good, and thereby her Glory? Whether the Parties formed against him arose from any Misdemeanours in him, or the Ambition of those who fomented them? Whether the Oppositions made at several Times to his Measures, were grievous only to him, or fatal to his Country? Whether his Moderation in Religion, was the Effect of want of Principles, or of abundant Charity? Whether his Calmness proceeded from Strength or Weakness of Mind? And whether Chance or Wisdom contributed to overturn all the Designs which Men of high Birth, great Power, and confessed Abilities, formed against him. Whether the Queen's Steadiness, in Respect to this Minister, ought to be styled Womanish Obstinacy, or Masculine Firmness? In fine, whether the State received Benefit from his long Administration, or would probably have been much damaged if he had fallen into Disgrace. These Points I shall treat clearly and candidly, in the Sequel of my Considerations, and leave, in a great Measure, to my Readers how far they can be apply'd to the Disputes of the present Times.

IF in the Prosecution of this Design, I should be guilty of any Errors, I desire they may be imputed to my Understanding, and not to my Will; my earnest Desire is not to increase the Divisions, but to heal the Wounds which our Contentions daily inflict on our Country, and which Time, instead of closing, will render cankerous, if we take not Care. There is no doubt, that we are at this Time in far better Circumstances than when Civil entered on his Administration; but if we grow factious, lazy or careless, they may very soon grow worse: I offer therefore a Mirror, in which many political Causes and Effects may be seen: If any Good result therefrom, it will abundantly content the Author of these Papers; and if through the Rancour and Prepossession of Men's Minds, there should follow none, the Rectitude of his Intentions, and a just Sense of his having done all in his Power, will console him for his Loss of Time and Pains.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, July 13. Wind E. Remain in the Downs the Budgen, Beacton, for Guiney; the Hanover Alliance, Major, for Orders. Came down and sailed thro', the Loyal Jane, Shubrick, for Jamaica. Arrived the Two Brothers, Surrey, for New England; the Antelope, Morris, and the St. Peter, Emptage, from Lisbon; the Samuel and John, Redmond, from Mountserrat; the Ann, Wigg, from Virginia; and the St. George, Lindsey, from Philadelphia; where the Diamond, Clay was arrived, as was in New England the Benjamin and Sarah, Crowninshield, both from London.

DIFFERENCE in Sentiments arises not only from

* Deut. xxxii. 7. † Thucyd. lib. i. prop. fin.



Graveland, July 13. Arrived the Addison, Woodward, from Maryland; the Trudo, Leonard, from Guiney; the N. S. del Carmen Domingo del Valle, from Bilbao; the Hannah and Elizabeth, Jones, from Cadiz; the Hare, Welham, from Genoa; the Amelia, Smith, from Oporto; the Antelope, Morris, from Lisbon; and the Carolina, Gill, from New York; where the Albany, Briant, was arrived from London.

The Starling, Lockwood, from Hamburg; and the Fame, Harris, from London, are arrived at Alicant.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday Morning a Party of 300 Men, besides Officers, marched off the Parade in St. James's Park, in order to incamp on the Green at Hampton-Court.

The same Morning a Match was run from St. Giles's Pound to Barnet, between Mr. Shephard's Bay Gelding, and Mr. Stapleton's Bay Mare, for 40 Guineas a Side, which was won by Mr. Shephard's Bay Gelding.

On Friday last died at Windsor, Dr. Michael Stanhope, one of the Canons there, so that there are now two vacant Canonries; viz. Dr. Jones's, who died about five Weeks since, and that of the above-mentioned Dr. Stanhope's: And we hear they will be given to the Lord James Beauchamp, Brother to his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, and the Rev. Mr. Ewer, Tutor to the Duke of Rutland's Sons, who was lately one of the Under-Masters of Eton-School.

Yesterday Morning Samuel Tuffnell, Esq; one of His Majesty's Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries, set out from his House in Albemarle-street, for the Congress at Antwerp.

Yesterday came on before the Governors of Christ's Hospital, the Election of a Matter for their School at Hertford, in the Room of Mr. Cornish, deceased, for which Place there were several Candidates; but Mr. Thomas Smith, Son of the late Rev. Mr. Charles Smith, of Great St. Bartholomew's, deceased, was chosen by a great Majority.

The same Day the Apothecaries Company went down in their new Barge to Greenwich, where they held their Annual and Grand Herbalist Feast, at the Ship Tavern; at which were present Sir Hans Sloan, and several other eminent Physicians.

We hear that the Lottery for Building a Bridge from the Horse-Ferry to the Opposite Shore at Lambeth, will be drawn at Stationers-Hall.

On Wednesday last a Bank Note of Fifty Pounds, was sent in from One unknown, for Relief of the Sick and Needy at the Publick Infirmary in James-street, Westminster.

The latter End of next Week the Victory, a First Rate of 100 Guns, is to be launch'd at Portsmouth.

Yesterday in the Evening their Majesties removed from Richmond to Hampton Court.

And this Day the Prince and Princess of Wales will remove from Kew to the said Palace.

Their Majesties and the rest of the Royal Family will dine in Publick every Sunday and Thursday, during their Stay at the said Palace.

Last Sunday John Robinson, of Warwick, Esq; was married at Hewell Grange near Warwick, to Mrs. Russell, a young Widow Lady, with a Fortune of 14000 l.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Godolphin set out for his Seat at Tythed in the County of Wilts.

The same Day the Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Essex, set out for his Seat at Cashibury, in Hertfordshire.

The same Morning their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, set out with a great Retinue, for his Grace's Seat at Petworth-Place in Sussex.

Last Tuesday his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed a great Number of young Persons, at Maidstone in Kent. The Crowd was so very great, that they broke the Rails of the Altar, to come near his Grace's Person.

This Morning his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, sets out for his Seat at Chatsworth in Derbyshire.

Yesterday Morning died, at the White-Horse Inn in Fetter-lane, the Reverend Mr. Johnson, Fellow of Maudlin-College, Cambridge, and one of the Chaplains belonging to Whitehall.

The Lord Chief Baron Marlay of Ireland, who has been ill for some time past, is now in a fair way of Recovery.

Last Thursday se'nnight Ralph Jennison, Esq; lately made Master of the Buck Hounds, was re-chosen at Alnwick, Knight of the Shire for the County of Northumberland without Opposition.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Drowned 2. one buried at St. James Clerkenwell, and one at St. Mary at Rotherhith. Excessive Drinking 1. Hang'd themselves (being Lunatick) 2. one buried at St. Ann in Middlesex, and one at St. Mary at Rotherhith. Kill'd Accidentally 2. one buried at St. Catherine by the Tower, and one at St. Martin in the Fields. Overlaid 1. Stabb'd himself (being Lunatick) buried at St. Margaret in Westminster 1.

Christned	Males 174	Buried	Males 252
	Females 156		Females 273
	In all 330		In all 525
Increased in the Burials this Week 39.			
Whereof have died,			
Under 2 Years of Age	194	Forty and Fifty	41
Between 2 and 5	64	Fifty and Sixty	30
Five and Ten	20	Sixty and Seventy	24
Ten and Twenty	21	Seventy and Eighty	12
Twenty and Thirty	50	Eighty and Ninety	13
Thirty and Forty	55	Ninety and a Hundred	1

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	00 55	1 24

Bank Stock 145. India 180 3-4ths to 181. South Sea 103 1-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity 110 3-8ths. New ditto, 112 to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 113. Royal Assurance 111 1-half. London Assurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 61. 16 s. Premium. Old ditto, 61. 14 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 4 l. 8 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 5 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 11 s. Welch ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-8th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122. Lottery Tickets 10 l.

This Day is Published,
The SECOND EDITION,
Beautifully printed in one large Volume Quarto, Price
(neatly Bound in Calf, and Letter'd) 10 s. 6 d. with
the Author's Effigies finely engrav'd, by Mr. Vertue.

IL CORTEGIANO: or, The Courtier.
Written by the Learned Conte Baldassar Castiglione. And a new Version of the same into English. Together with his other scarce and celebrated Pieces, as well Latin as Italian, both in Prose and Verse. To which is prefixed, the Life of the Author.

By A. P. CASTIGLIONE, Gent.

Extract from the Life of the Author.
Having dispatch'd his Negotiations in that Court (meaning the English, where he had been Ambassador) he returned to Urbino, where, to gratify the pressing Instances of Alfonso Austro, his particular Friend, he gave a Beginning to those incomparable Books of the COURTIER, which he completed at Rome in 1516. By them it may be easily conceived how knowing he was in, and familiar with the Greek and Latin Authors, having abstracted and gleaned the finest Flowers of their Wit, and treasur'd up, as it were, in a single Cabinet, the richest Jewels of Antiquity; so that it is not to be wonder'd, if that Book of his was so universally well received, both in Italy and Abroad: That it was translated into so many Languages, reprinted so often in the course of a few Years, read again and again by all kinds of People, and admir'd without Exception: If you seek for the Italian Tongue in its Perfection, no one hath excell'd him; inasmuch that the very Florentines, but little prais'd by him, are yet oblig'd to hold it in the highest Esteem, and propose it as the Model of fine Writing: If you seek for Entertainment, there is not a Book more delightful than his Courtier; if for profitable Reading, you can no where borrow a better System for Living, than from him; in fine, 'tis of such Worth and Excellence, that if a Person were furnish'd with no other Reading than that Book, and it well imprinted on his Mind, he might pass not only for a Man of Learning and Science, but by a strict Observation of its Precepts, might moreover make himself distinguish'd for a Person of Wisdom, Nobility of Birth, and fitness to keep Company with the greatest Potentates whatsoever.

Printed for Olive Payne, at Horace's Head in Round-Court in the Strand, opposite York-Buildings.
N. B. The Curious may have it beautifully bound in Morocco, gilt Leaves, and a Border of Gold on the Cover, at 17 s.

This Day is publish'd,
(The second Edition, corrected, and much enlarged, of)

AN ESSAY on the SINKING FUND; wherein the Nature thereof is fully explained, and the Right of the Publick to that Fund asserted and maintained.

Printed for J. PEARCE, at Locke's Head in Amen-Corner, Paternoster-Row. Price 1 s. 6 d.

Where may be had,
The second Edition, corrected, of
The Interest of SCOTLAND considered; with regard to its Police in employing the Poor; its Agriculture; its Trade; its Manufactures, and Fisheries. To which is added, an Appendix, containing the Manner of Raising, Weeding, Pulling, Watering, Grassing, and Dressing of Flax, practis'd in Flanders.

ALSO
Reasons for encouraging the Linen Manufacture of Scotland, and other Parts of Great Britain. Price 1 s.

Custom-House, London, July 7, 1733.

By Order of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made the 12th Year of his late Majesty King George the First, his Majesty's Warehouse for the Security of the Duties due thereon, for the Space of Six Months, the Subsidies and Duties not paid, compounded for, or otherwise secured as the Law directs, shall be publickly sold by Inch of Candle. These are therefore to give Notice, that all such Goods remaining in the Warehouse in the Port of London aforesaid, will be publickly sold, accordingly, unless the Proprietors thereof forthwith come and pay the Duties due for the same, as the Law directs.

N.B. Publick Notice will be given of the Time of Sale.

For the EYES,

The so-much Fam'd CHYMICAL LIQUOR,

WHICH at once infallibly cures all INFLAMMATION, SORENESS and WEAKNESS of the EYES, Defluxions of sharp Humours, Dimness of Sight, Specks, Films, or beginning Cataracts, and that after all other Means have fail'd, and without causing the least Trouble or Uneasiness in using.

It directly heals and cures all Manner of Soreness of the Eyes in Children or grown Persons, tho' of many Years standing, and whether proceeding from the Evil, or any other Distemper.

It effectually takes away all Specks, Films, or incipient Cataracts to Admiration, as also all Flies or Gnats, that seem to swim before the Sight; it wonderfully strengthens the Optick Nerves, comforts the Eyes, immediately removes all Dimness, clearing the Sight, and infallibly preserving it strong and good to exceeding old Age.

Hundreds who were so very dim-sighted for some Years, as scarcely able to distinguish any thing, and imagin'd their Age to be the Occasion, have been perfectly and almost instantly cured by it, so as to read the smallest Print without Spectacles; and for Ophthalmies, or Sore, Bloodshot, or Runny Eyes, no Medicine upon Earth can come near it; Thousands of Men, Women, and Children, have been cured by it of the very worst Sort, almost upon the Spot, and Blindness been prevented in abundance who had tried all other Remedies in vain.

No Family ought to be without it, nor ever will, after they have had but one Day's Experience of its admirable Efficacy.

It is to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories, London, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

ANTY-SYPHILICON.

THE only short and most infallible Cure in the Universe for the VENEREAL Disease, from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant Virus, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd CLAPS, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relics on one Hand, or a venereal Gleet or Weakness to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the French Illness, attended with Nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings out, and all the other most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy or true Venereal Antidote in the World; and this some Thousands have to their great Joy experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplish'd, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury, may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such likewise as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may by a few Doses of it entirely free themselves from all Suspicion of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on that Account, in all scorbutick, scrophulous, and even leprous Eruptions or Foulnesses of the Skin, Glandulous Swellings and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose, than any other Medicine yet known can by ten.

The Price of this most Noble ANTY-SYPHILICON is but Six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. RADWAY'S Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which, all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Disease, may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poison is entirely rooted out of their Bodies.

Note, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.